
Amazon Redshift

Getting Started Guide

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Amazon Redshift: Getting Started Guide

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Getting Started with Amazon Redshift

Welcome to the *Amazon Redshift Getting Started*. Amazon Redshift is a fully managed, petabyte-scale data warehouse service in the cloud. An Amazon Redshift data warehouse is a collection of computing resources called *nodes*, which are organized into a group called a *cluster*. Each cluster runs an Amazon Redshift engine and contains one or more databases.

If you are a first-time user of Amazon Redshift, we recommend that you begin by reading the following sections:

- [Amazon Redshift Management Overview](#) – This topic provides an overview of Amazon Redshift.
- [Service Highlights and Pricing](#) – This product detail page provides the Amazon Redshift value proposition, service highlights, and pricing.
- [Amazon Redshift Getting Started \(this guide\)](#) – This guide provides a tutorial of using Amazon Redshift to create a sample cluster and work with sample data.

This guide is a tutorial designed to walk you through the process of creating a sample Amazon Redshift cluster. You can use this sample cluster to evaluate the Amazon Redshift service. In this tutorial, you'll perform the following steps:

- [Step 1: Set Up Prerequisites \(p. 2\)](#)
- [Step 2: Launch a Sample Amazon Redshift Cluster \(p. 3\)](#)
- [Step 3: Authorize Access to the Cluster \(p. 8\)](#)
- [Step 4: Connect to the Sample Cluster \(p. 10\)](#)
- [Step 5: Load Sample Data from Amazon S3 \(p. 13\)](#)
- [Step 6: Find Additional Resources and Reset Your Environment \(p. 17\)](#)

After you complete this tutorial, you can find more information about Amazon Redshift and next steps in [Where Do I Go From Here? \(p. 17\)](#)

Important

The sample cluster that you create will be running in a live environment. The on-demand rate is \$0.25 per hour for using the sample cluster that is designed in this tutorial until you delete it. For more pricing information, go to [the Amazon Redshift pricing page](#). If you have questions or get stuck, you can reach out to the Amazon Redshift team by posting on our [Discussion Forum](#).

This tutorial is not meant for production environments, and does not discuss options in depth. After you complete the steps in this tutorial, you can use the [Additional Resources \(p. 17\)](#) section to locate more in-depth information to plan, deploy, and maintain your clusters, and to work with the data in your data warehouse.

Step 1: Set Up Prerequisites

Before you begin setting up an Amazon Redshift cluster, make sure that you complete the following prerequisites in this section:

- [Sign Up for AWS \(p. 2\)](#)
- [Install SQL Client Drivers and Tools \(p. 2\)](#)
- [Determine Firewall Rules \(p. 3\)](#)

Sign Up for AWS

If you don't already have an AWS account, you must sign up for one. If you already have an account, you can skip this prerequisite and use your existing account.

1. Open <http://aws.amazon.com/>, and then click **Sign Up**.
2. Follow the on-screen instructions.

Part of the sign-up procedure involves receiving a phone call and entering a PIN using the phone keypad.

Install SQL Client Drivers and Tools

You can use most SQL client tools with Amazon Redshift JDBC or ODBC drivers to connect to an Amazon Redshift cluster. In this tutorial, we show you how to connect using SQL Workbench/J, a free, DBMS-independent, cross-platform SQL query tool. If you plan to use SQL Workbench/J to complete this tutorial, follow the steps below to get set up with the Amazon Redshift JDBC driver and SQL Workbench/J. For more complete instructions for installing SQL Workbench/J, go to [Setting Up the SQL Workbench/J Client](#) in the *Amazon Redshift Cluster Management Guide*. If you use an Amazon EC2 instance as your client computer, you will need to install SQL Workbench/J and the required drivers on the instance.

Note

You must install any third-party database tools that you want to use with your clusters; Amazon Redshift does not provide or install any third-party tools or libraries.

To Install SQL Workbench/J on Your Client Computer

1. Go to the [SQL Workbench/J website](#) and download the appropriate package for your operating system.
2. Go to the [Installing and starting SQL Workbench/J page](#) and install SQL Workbench/J.

Important

Note the Java runtime version prerequisites for SQL Workbench/J and ensure you are using that version, otherwise, this client application will not run.

3. Go to [Configure a JDBC Connection](#) and download an Amazon Redshift JDBC driver to enable SQL Workbench/J to connect to your cluster.

For more information about using the Amazon Redshift JDBC or ODBC drivers, see [Configuring Connections in Amazon Redshift](#).

Determine Firewall Rules

As part of this tutorial, you will specify a port when you launch your Amazon Redshift cluster. You will also create an inbound ingress rule in a security group to allow access through the port to your cluster.

If your client computer is behind a firewall, you need to know an open port that you can use so you can connect to the cluster from a SQL client tool and run queries. If you do not know this, you should work with someone who understands your network firewall rules to determine an open port in your firewall. Though Amazon Redshift uses port 5439 by default, the connection will not work if that port is not open in your firewall. Because you cannot change the port number for your Amazon Redshift cluster after it is created, make sure that you specify an open port that will work in your environment during the launch process.

Step 2: Launch a Sample Amazon Redshift Cluster

Now that you have the prerequisites completed, you can launch your Amazon Redshift cluster.

Important

The cluster that you are about to launch will be live (and not running in a sandbox). You will incur the standard Amazon Redshift usage fees for the cluster until you delete it. If you complete the tutorial described here in one sitting and delete the cluster when you are finished, the total charges will be minimal.

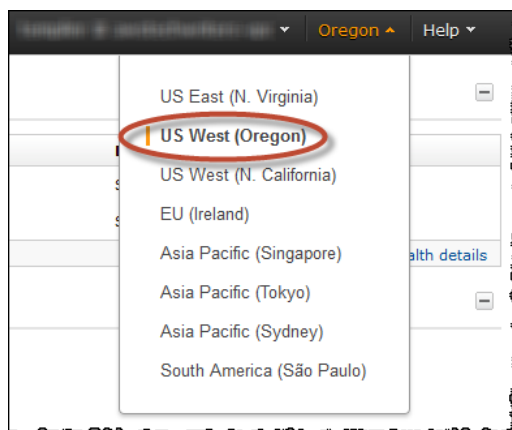
To Launch an Amazon Redshift Cluster

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the Amazon Redshift console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/redshift/>.

Important

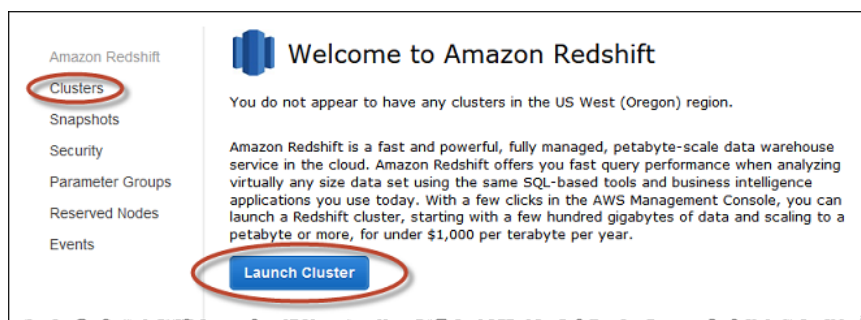
If you use IAM user credentials, ensure that the user has the necessary permissions to perform the cluster operations. For more information, go to [Controlling Access to IAM Users](#) in the *Amazon Redshift Management Guide*.

2. In the main menu, select the region in which you want to create the cluster. For the purposes of this tutorial, select **US West (Oregon)**.

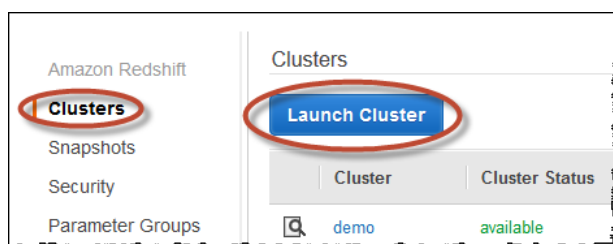


3. In the left navigation pane, click **Clusters** and then click **Launch Cluster**.

If you have no clusters in your selected region, your console will look similar to the following:



If you have already launched a cluster in your selected region, your console will look similar to the following:



4. On the Cluster Details page, enter the following values and then click **Continue**:
 - **Cluster Identifier**: type `examplecluster`.
 - **Database Name**: leave this box blank. Amazon Redshift will create a default database named `dev`.
 - **Database Port**: type the port number on which the database will accept connections. You should have determined the port number in the prerequisite step of this tutorial. You cannot change the port after launching the cluster, so make sure that you have an open port number in your firewall so that you can connect from SQL client tools to the database in the cluster.
 - **Master User Name**: type `masteruser`. You will use this username and password to connect to your database after the cluster is available.
 - **Master User Password** and **Confirm Password**: type a password for the master user account.

Amazon Redshift Getting Started Guide To Launch an Amazon Redshift Cluster

The screenshot shows the 'Cluster Details' step in the Amazon Redshift console. At the top, there are four tabs: 'CLUSTER DETAILS' (selected), 'NODE CONFIGURATION', 'ADDITIONAL CONFIGURATION', and 'REVIEW'. Below the tabs, a progress bar indicates the current step. The main heading is 'Provide the details of your cluster. Fields marked with * are required.' The form contains the following fields and descriptions:

- Cluster Identifier***: A text input field with the value 'examplecluster'. Description: 'This is the unique key that identifies a cluster. This parameter is stored as a lowercase string. (e.g. my-dw-instance)'
- Database Name**: A text input field. Description: 'Name of a database to create when the cluster is created. (e.g. mydb) Note: if no database name is specified then a database with a default name will be created.'
- Database Port***: A text input field with the value '5439'. Description: 'Port number on which the database accepts connections.'
- Master User Name***: A text input field with the value 'masteruser'. Description: 'Name of master user for your cluster. (e.g. awsuser)'
- Master User Password***: A password input field with masked characters. Description: 'Password must contain 8 to 64 printable ASCII characters excluding: /, ", ', \, and @. It must contain 1 uppercase letter, 1 lowercase letter, and 1 number.'
- Confirm Password***: A password input field with masked characters. Description: 'Confirm Master User Password.'

At the bottom of the form, there are two buttons: 'Cancel' and 'Continue'.

5. On the Node Configuration page, select the following values and then click **Continue**:
- **Node Type**: dw2.large
 - **Cluster Type**: Single Node

The screenshot shows the 'Node Configuration' step in the Amazon Redshift console. At the top, there are four tabs: 'CLUSTER DETAILS', 'NODE CONFIGURATION' (selected), 'ADDITIONAL CONFIGURATION', and 'REVIEW'. Below the tabs, a progress bar indicates the current step. The main heading is 'Choose a number of nodes and Node Type below. Number of Compute Nodes is required for multi-node clusters.' The form contains the following fields and descriptions:

- Node Type**: A dropdown menu with the value 'dw2.large'. Description: 'Specifies the compute, memory, storage, and I/O capacity of the cluster's nodes.'
- CPU**: 7 EC2 Compute Units (2 virtual cores) per node
- Memory**: 15 GiB per node
- Storage**: 160GB SSD storage per node
- I/O Performance**: Moderate
- Cluster Type**: A dropdown menu with the value 'Single Node'
- Number of Compute Nodes***: A text input field with the value '1'. Description: 'Single Node clusters consist of a single node which performs both leader and compute functions.'
- Maximum**: 1
- Minimum**: 1

At the bottom of the form, there are three buttons: 'Cancel', 'Previous', and 'Continue'.

6. On the Additional Configuration page, you will see different options depending on your AWS account, which determines the type of platform the cluster uses. To keep things simple for this tutorial, you do not need to understand the distinction between these platforms, EC2-Classical and EC2-VPC. You can use the information in [Additional Resources \(p. 17\)](#) to locate the *Amazon Redshift Cluster Management Guide* and learn more after the tutorial.

EC2-VPC

If you have a default VPC in the region you've selected, you will use the EC2-VPC platform to launch your cluster. Your screen will look similar to the following:

Amazon Redshift Getting Started Guide To Launch an Amazon Redshift Cluster

The screenshot shows the 'Additional Configuration' step in the Amazon Redshift console. At the top, there are four tabs: 'CLUSTER DETAILS', 'NODE CONFIGURATION', 'ADDITIONAL CONFIGURATION' (which is active), and 'REVIEW'. Below the tabs, a progress bar indicates the current step. The main content area is titled 'Provide the optional additional configuration details below.' and contains several configuration options:

- Cluster Parameter Group:** A dropdown menu set to 'default.redshift-1.0'. To its right is the text 'Parameter group to associate with this cluster.'
- Encrypt Database:** Three radio buttons: 'None' (selected), 'KMS', and 'HSM'. To the right is a link 'Learn more about database encryption'.
- Configure Networking Options:** A section header followed by four options:
 - Choose a VPC:** A dropdown menu set to 'Default VPC (vpc-xxxxxxx)'. To its right is the text 'The identifier of the VPC in which you want to create your cluster'.
 - Cluster Subnet Group:** A dropdown menu set to 'default'. To its right is the text 'Selected Cluster Subnet Group may limit the choice of Availability Zones'.
 - Publicly Accessible:** A dropdown menu set to 'Yes'. To its right is the text 'Select Yes if you want the cluster to be accessible from the public internet. Select No if you want it to be accessible only from within your private VPC network'.
 - Choose a Public IP Address:** A dropdown menu set to 'No'. To its right is the text 'Select Yes if you want to select your own public IP address from a list of elastic IP (EIP) addresses that are already configured for your cluster's VPC. Select No if you want Amazon Redshift to provide an EIP for you instead.'
- Availability Zone:** A dropdown menu set to 'No Preference'. To its right is the text 'The EC2 Availability Zone that the cluster will be created in.'

Below the networking options, there is a section titled 'Optionally, associate your cluster with one or more security groups.' containing:

- VPC Security Groups:** A dropdown menu set to 'default (sg-xxxxxxx)'. To its right is the text 'List of VPC Security Groups to associate with this cluster.'

Use the following values if you are launching your cluster in the EC2-VPC platform:

- **Cluster Parameter Group:** select the default parameter group.
- **Encrypt Database:** None.
- **Choose a VPC:** Default VPC (vpc-xxxxxxx)
- **Cluster Subnet Group:** default
- **Publicly Accessible:** Yes
- **Choose a Public IP Address:** No
- **Availability Zone:** No Preference
- **VPC Security Groups:** default (sg-xxxxxxx)
- **Create CloudWatch Alarm:** No

EC2-Classic

If you do not have a VPC, you will use the EC2-Classic platform to launch your cluster. Your screen will look similar to the following:

Amazon Redshift Getting Started Guide To Launch an Amazon Redshift Cluster

The screenshot shows the 'Additional Configuration' step in the Amazon Redshift console. At the top, a progress bar indicates four steps: 'CLUSTER DETAILS', 'NODE CONFIGURATION', 'ADDITIONAL CONFIGURATION' (current), and 'REVIEW'. Below the progress bar, the text reads: 'Provide the optional additional configuration details below.' The configuration options include: 'Cluster Parameter Group' set to 'default.redshift-1.0'; 'Encrypt Database' with radio buttons for 'None' (selected), 'KMS', and 'HSM'; 'Choose a VPC' set to 'Not in VPC'; 'Availability Zone' set to 'No Preference'; 'Cluster Security Groups' with a dropdown showing 'default'; and 'Create CloudWatch Alarm' with radio buttons for 'Yes' and 'No' (selected). At the bottom are 'Cancel', 'Previous', and 'Continue' buttons.

Use the following values if you are launching your cluster in the EC2-Classical platform:

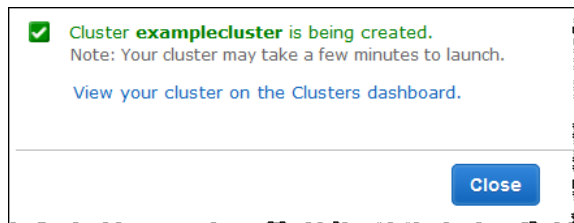
- **Cluster Parameter Group:** select the default parameter group.
- **Encrypt Database:** None.
- **Choose a VPC:** Not in VPC
- **Availability Zone:** No Preference
- **Cluster Security Groups:** default
- **Create CloudWatch Alarm:** No

7. On the Review page, review the selections that you've made and then click **Launch Cluster**.

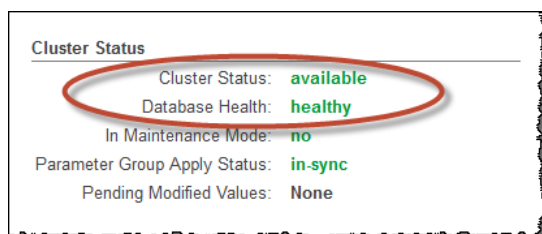
Your screen will look similar to the following:

The screenshot shows the 'Review' step in the Amazon Redshift console. At the top, a progress bar indicates four steps: 'CLUSTER DETAILS', 'NODE CONFIGURATION', 'ADDITIONAL CONFIGURATION', and 'REVIEW' (current). Below the progress bar, the text reads: 'You are about to launch a cluster with following the following specifications:'. The review is divided into four sections: 'Cluster Properties' (Cluster Identifier: examplecluster, Node Type: dw2.large, Number of Compute Nodes: 1, Availability Zone: No Preference), 'Database Configuration' (Database Name: A default database will be created (dev), Database Port: 5439, Master User Name: masteruser, Cluster Parameter Group: default.redshift-1.0), 'Security, Access, and Encryption', and 'CloudWatch Alarms'. At the bottom are 'Cancel', 'Previous', and 'Continue' buttons.

8. A confirmation page appears and the cluster will take a few minutes to finish. Click **Close** to return to the list of clusters.



9. On the Clusters page, click the cluster that you just launched and review the **Cluster Status** information. Make sure that the **Cluster Status** is **available** and the **Database Health** is **healthy** before you try to connect to the database later in this tutorial.



Step 3: Authorize Access to the Cluster

In the previous step, you launched your Amazon Redshift cluster. Before you can connect to the cluster, you need to configure a security group to authorize access:

- If you launched your cluster in the EC2-VPC platform, follow the steps in [To Configure the VPC Security Group \(p. 8\)](#).
- If you launched your cluster in the EC2-Classic platform, follow the steps in [To Configure the Amazon Redshift Security Group \(p. 9\)](#).

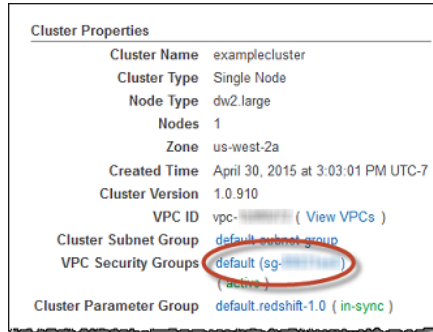
Note

You only need to configure one of these two types of security groups. Follow the steps that correspond to the platform in which you launched your cluster.

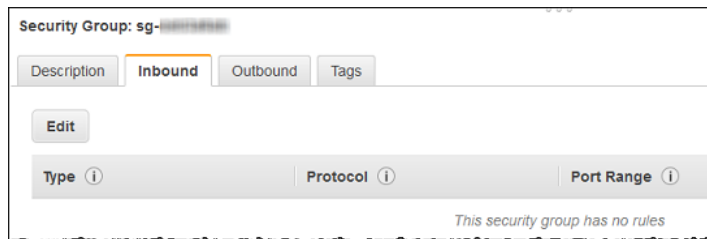
To Configure the VPC Security Group

1. In the Amazon Redshift console, in the navigation pane, click **Clusters**.
2. Click `examplecluster` to open it, and make sure you are on the **Configuration** tab.
3. Under **Cluster Properties**, for **VPC Security Groups**, click your security group.

Amazon Redshift Getting Started Guide To Configure the Amazon Redshift Security Group



4. After your security group opens in the Amazon EC2 console, click the **Inbound** tab.

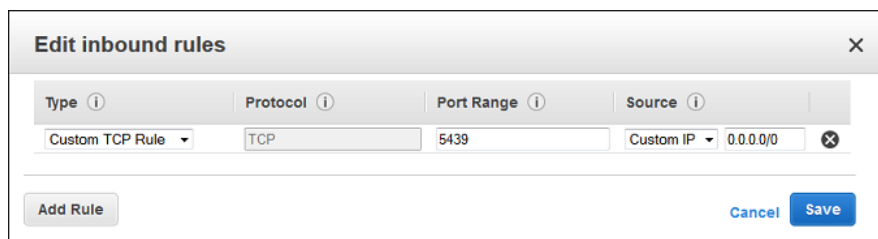


5. Click **Edit**, and enter the following, then click **Save**:

- **Type:** Custom TCP Rule.
- **Protocol:** TCP.
- **Port Range:** type the same port number that you used when you launched the cluster. The default port for Amazon Redshift is 5439, but your port might have been different.
- **Source:** type 0.0.0.0/0.

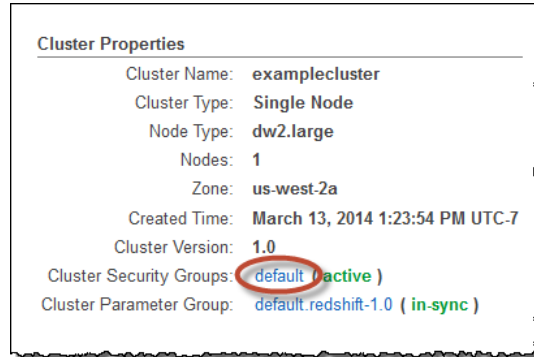
Important

Using 0.0.0.0/0 is not recommended for anything other than demonstration purposes because it allows access from any computer on the internet. In a real environment, you would create inbound rules based on your own network settings.

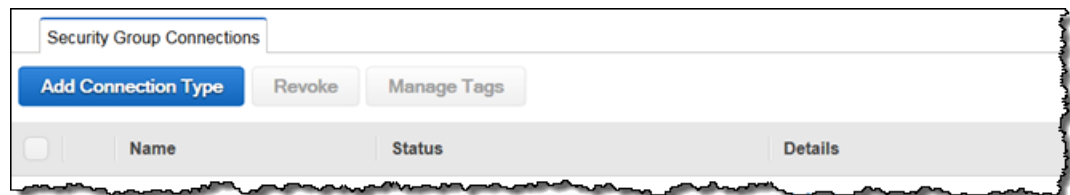


To Configure the Amazon Redshift Security Group

1. In the Amazon Redshift console, in the navigation pane, click **Clusters**.
2. Click `examplecluster` to open it, and make sure you are on the **Configuration** tab.
3. Under **Cluster Properties**, for **Cluster Security Groups**, click **default** to open the default security group.



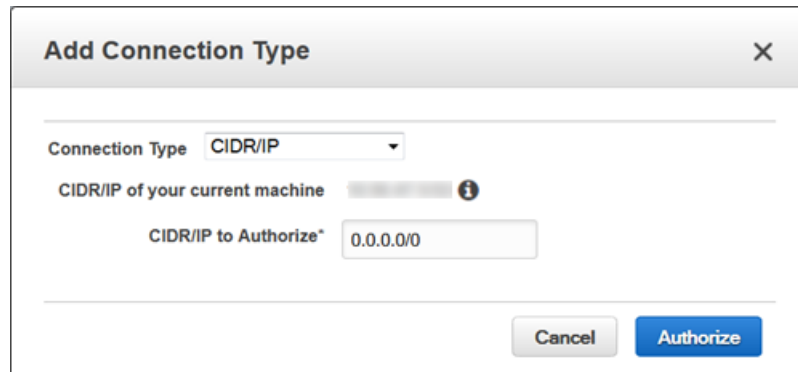
4. On the **Security Groups** tab, in the cluster security group list, click the cluster security group whose rules you want to manage.
5. On the **Security Group Connections** tab, click **Add Connection Type**.



6. In the **Connection Type** box, click **CIDR/IP**.
- In **CIDR/IP to Authorize**, type 0.0.0.0/0 and click **Authorize**.

Important

Using 0.0.0.0/0 is not recommended for anything other than demonstration purposes because it allows access from any computer on the Internet. In a real environment, you would create inbound rules based on your own network settings.



Step 4: Connect to the Sample Cluster

Now you will connect to your cluster by using a SQL client tool and run a simple query to test the connection. You can use most SQL client tools that are compatible with PostgreSQL. For this tutorial, you'll use the SQL Workbench/J client that you installed in the prerequisites section of this tutorial. Complete this section by performing the following steps:

- [To Get Your Connection String \(p. 11\)](#)
- [To Connect from SQL Workbench/J to Your Cluster \(p. 11\)](#)

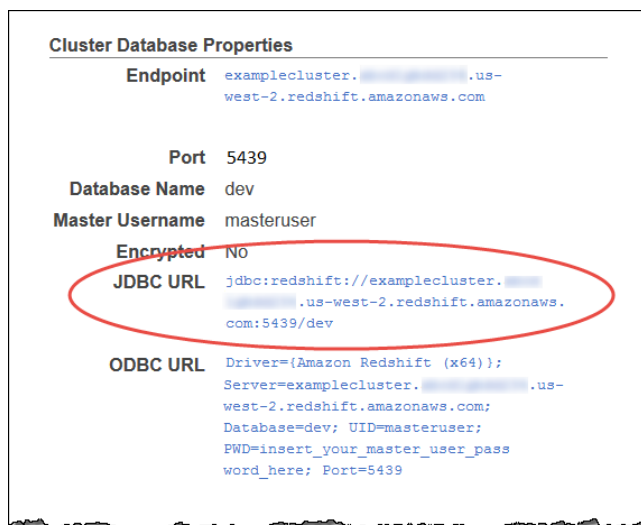
After you complete this step, you can determine whether you want to load sample data from Amazon S3 in [Step 5: Load Sample Data from Amazon S3 \(p. 13\)](#) or find more information about Amazon Redshift and reset your environment at [Where Do I Go From Here? \(p. 17\)](#).

To Get Your Connection String

1. In the Amazon Redshift console, in the navigation pane, click **Clusters**.
2. Click `examplecluster` to open it, and make sure you are on the **Configuration** tab.
3. On the **Configuration** tab, under **Cluster Database Properties**, copy the JDBC URL of the cluster.

Note

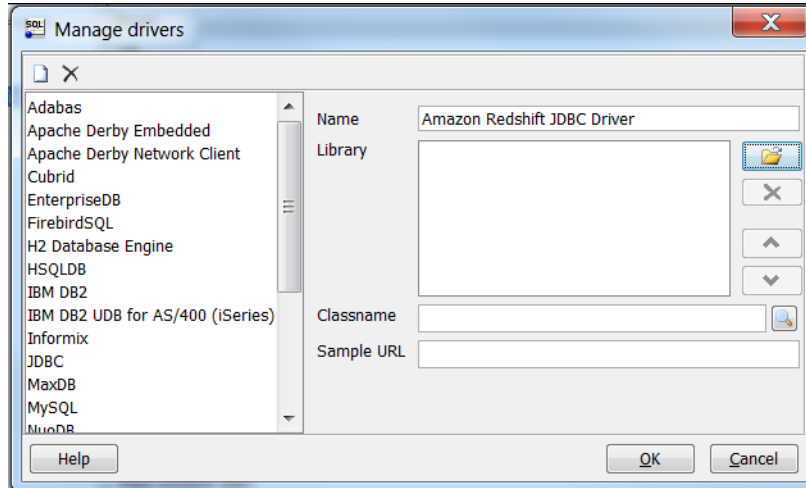
The endpoint for your cluster is not available until the cluster is created and in the available state.



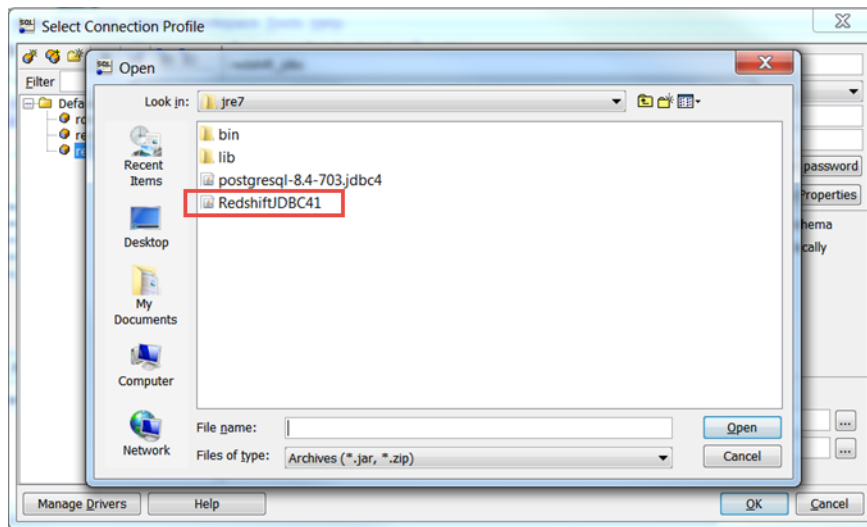
To Connect from SQL Workbench/J to Your Cluster

1. Open SQL Workbench/J.
2. Click **File**, and then click **Connect window**.
3. Click **Create a new connection profile**.
4. In the **New profile** box, type a name for the profile.
5. Click **Manage Drivers**. The **Manage Drivers** dialog opens. In the **Name** box, type a name for the driver.

Amazon Redshift Getting Started Guide To Connect from SQL Workbench/J to Your Cluster

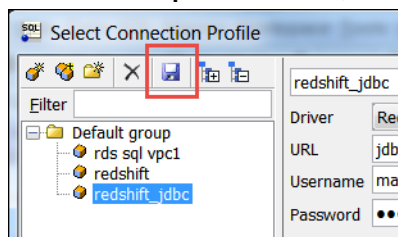


Click the folder icon next to the **Library** box, navigate to the location of the driver, click it, and then click **Open**.

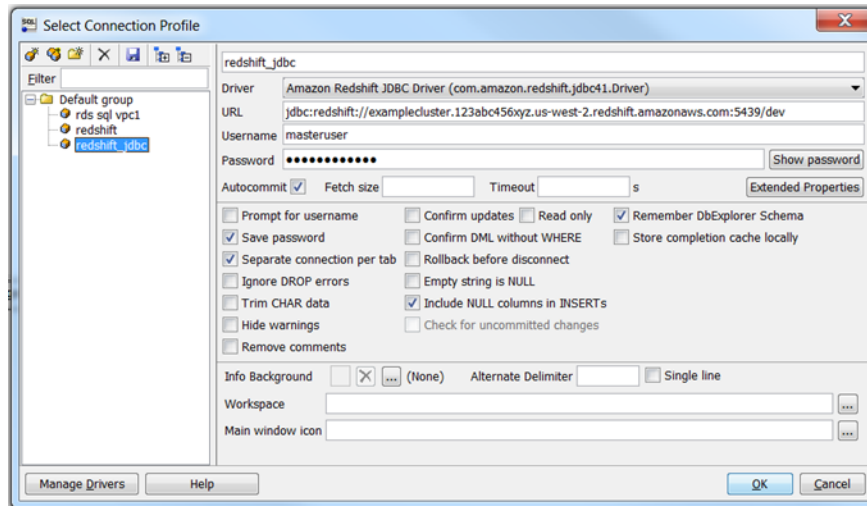


If the **Please select one driver** dialog box displays, select **com.amazon.redshift.jdbc4.Driver** or **com.amazon.redshift.jdbc41.Driver** and click **OK**. SQL Workbench/J automatically completes the **Classname** box. Leave the **Sample URL** box blank, and then click **OK**.

6. In the **Driver** box, select the driver you just added.
7. In **URL**, copy the JDBC URL from the Amazon Redshift console and paste it here.
8. In **Username**, type *masteruser*.
9. In **Password**, type the password associated with the master user account.
10. Select the **Autocommit** box.
11. Click the **Save profile list** icon, as shown below:



12. Click **OK**.



Step 5: Load Sample Data from Amazon S3

At this point you have a database called `dev` and you are connected to it. Now you will create some tables in the database, upload data to the tables, and try a query. For your convenience, the sample data you will load is available in Amazon S3 buckets. You will choose a bucket in the same region you created your cluster. To copy this sample data you will need AWS account credentials (access key ID and secret access key). Only authenticated users can access this data.

Note

Before you proceed, ensure that your SQL Workbench/J client is connected to the cluster.

After you complete this step, you can find more information about Amazon Redshift and reset your environment at [Where Do I Go From Here? \(p. 17\)](#).

1. Create tables.

Copy and execute the following create table statements to create tables in the `dev` database. For more information about the syntax, go to [CREATE TABLE](#) in the *Amazon Redshift Developer Guide*.

```
create table users(  
  userid integer not null distkey sortkey,  
  username char(8),  
  firstname varchar(30),  
  lastname varchar(30),  
  city varchar(30),  
  state char(2),  
  email varchar(100),  
  phone char(14),  
  likesports boolean,  
  liketheatre boolean,  
  likeconcerts boolean,  
  likejazz boolean,  
  likeclassical boolean,  
  likeopera boolean,  
  likerock boolean,  
  likevegas boolean,
```

```
likebroadway boolean,  
likemusicals boolean);  
  
create table venue(  
venueid smallint not null distkey sortkey,  
venue name varchar(100),  
venue city varchar(30),  
venue state char(2),  
venue seats integer);  
  
create table category(  
catid smallint not null distkey sortkey,  
catgroup varchar(10),  
catname varchar(10),  
catdesc varchar(50));  
  
create table date(  
dateid smallint not null distkey sortkey,  
caldate date not null,  
day character(3) not null,  
week smallint not null,  
month character(5) not null,  
qtr character(5) not null,  
year smallint not null,  
holiday boolean default('N'));  
  
create table event(  
eventid integer not null distkey,  
venueid smallint not null,  
catid smallint not null,  
dateid smallint not null sortkey,  
eventname varchar(200),  
starttime timestamp);  
  
create table listing(  
listid integer not null distkey,  
sellerid integer not null,  
eventid integer not null,  
dateid smallint not null sortkey,  
numtickets smallint not null,  
priceperticket decimal(8,2),  
totalprice decimal(8,2),  
listtime timestamp);  
  
create table sales(  
salesid integer not null,  
listid integer not null distkey,  
sellerid integer not null,  
buyerid integer not null,  
eventid integer not null,  
dateid smallint not null sortkey,  
qty sold smallint not null,  
pricepaid decimal(8,2),  
commission decimal(8,2),  
sale time timestamp);
```

2. Copy data from Amazon S3. To optimize performance during bulk loading of large datasets from Amazon S3 or DynamoDB, we strongly recommend that you use the Amazon Redshift SQL COPY

Amazon Redshift Getting Started Guide

Step 5: Load Sample Data from Amazon S3

command. For more information about the syntax, go to [COPY](#) in the *Amazon Redshift Database Developer Guide*.

Copy and execute the following copy statements to upload data from Amazon S3 to the tables in the dev database.

```
copy users from 's3://<region-specific-bucket-name>/tickit/allusers_pipe.txt'
  CREDENTIALS 'aws_access_key_id=<Your-Access-Key-ID>;aws_secret_ac
cess_key=<Your-Secret-Access-Key>' delimiter '|';
copy venue from 's3://<region-specific-bucket-name>/tickit/venue_pipe.txt'
  CREDENTIALS 'aws_access_key_id=<Your-Access-Key-ID>;aws_secret_ac
cess_key=<Your-Secret-Access-Key>' delimiter '|';
copy category from 's3://<region-specific-bucket-name>/tickit/cat
egory_pipe.txt' CREDENTIALS 'aws_access_key_id=<Your-Access-Key-
ID>;aws_secret_access_key=<Your-Secret-Access-Key>' delimiter '|';
copy date from 's3://<region-specific-bucket-name>/tickit/date2008_pipe.txt'
  CREDENTIALS 'aws_access_key_id=<Your-Access-Key-ID>;aws_secret_ac
cess_key=<Your-Secret-Access-Key>' delimiter '|';
copy event from 's3://<region-specific-bucket-name>/tickit/allevnts_pipe.txt'
  CREDENTIALS 'aws_access_key_id=<Your-Access-Key-ID>;aws_secret_ac
cess_key=<Your-Secret-Access-Key>' delimiter '|'
  timeformat 'YYYY-MM-DD HH:MI:SS';
copy listing from 's3://<region-specific-bucket-name>/tickit/list
ings_pipe.txt' CREDENTIALS 'aws_access_key_id=<Your-Access-Key-
ID>;aws_secret_access_key=<Your-Secret-Access-Key>' delimiter '|';
copy sales from 's3://<region-specific-bucket-name>/tickit/sales_tab.txt' CRE
DENTIALS 'aws_access_key_id=<Your-Access-Key-ID>;aws_secret_access_key=<Your-
Secret-Access-Key>'
  delimiter '\t' timeformat 'MM/DD/YYYY HH:MI:SS';
```

The values for **<Your-Access-Key-ID>** and **<Your-Secret-Access-Key>** are the AWS credentials needed to access the Amazon S3 objects. The sample data for this tutorial is provided in Amazon S3 buckets that give read access to all authenticated AWS users, so any valid AWS credentials that permit access to Amazon S3 will work. If you need to create new access keys, go to [Administering Access Keys for IAM Users](#). Use the following table to find the correct bucket name to use.

Region	<region-specific-bucket-name>
US East (N. Virginia)	awssampledbs
US West (Oregon)	awssampledbswest2
EU (Frankfurt)	awssampledbeucentral1
EU (Ireland)	awssampledbeuwest1
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	awssampledapsoutheast1
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	awssampledapsoutheast2
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	awssampledapnortheast1

Note

If you want to upload your own data instead of the sample data, you must have your own Amazon S3 bucket. For information about creating a bucket and uploading data, go to [Creating a Bucket](#) and [Uploading Objects into Amazon S3](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Console User Guide*.

- Now try the example queries. For more information, go to [SELECT](#) in the *Amazon Redshift Developer Guide*.

```
-- Get definition for the sales table.
SELECT *
FROM pg_table_def
WHERE tablename = 'sales';

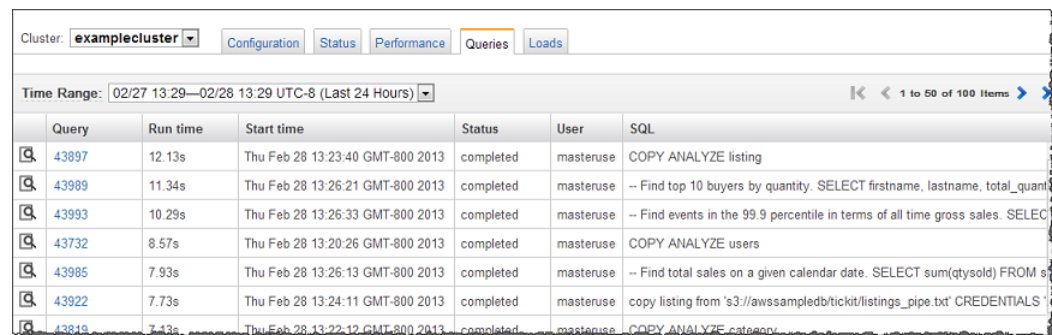
-- Find total sales on a given calendar date.
SELECT sum(qtysold)
FROM   sales, date
WHERE  sales.dateid = date.dateid
AND    caldate = '2008-01-05';

-- Find top 10 buyers by quantity.
SELECT firstname, lastname, total_quantity
FROM   (SELECT buyerid, sum(qtysold) total_quantity
        FROM   sales
        GROUP BY buyerid
        ORDER BY total_quantity desc limit 10) Q, users
WHERE  Q.buyerid = userid
ORDER BY Q.total_quantity desc;

-- Find events in the 99.9 percentile in terms of all time gross sales.
SELECT eventname, total_price
FROM   (SELECT eventid, total_price, ntile(1000) over(order by total_price
desc) as percentile
        FROM (SELECT eventid, sum(pricepaid) total_price
              FROM   sales
              GROUP BY eventid)) Q, event E
WHERE  Q.eventid = E.eventid
AND    percentile = 1
ORDER BY total_price desc;
```

- You can optionally go the Amazon Redshift console to review the queries you executed. The **Queries** tab shows a list of queries that you executed over a time period you specify. By default, the console displays queries that have executed in the last 24 hours, including currently executing queries.
 - Access the Amazon Redshift console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/redshift>.
 - In the cluster list in the right pane, click `examplecluster`.
 - Click the **Queries** tab.

The console displays list of queries you executed as shown in the example below.



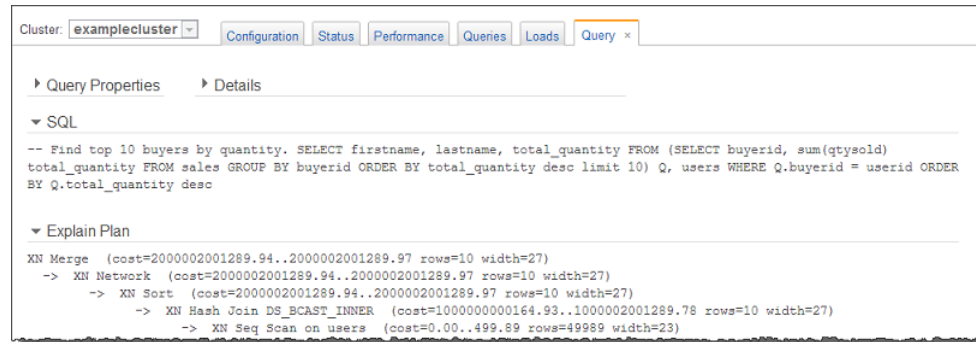
Query	Run time	Start time	Status	User	SQL
43897	12.13s	Thu Feb 28 13:23:40 GMT-800 2013	completed	masteruse	COPY ANALYZE listing
43989	11.34s	Thu Feb 28 13:26:21 GMT-800 2013	completed	masteruse	-- Find top 10 buyers by quantity. SELECT firstname, lastname, total_quant
43993	10.29s	Thu Feb 28 13:26:33 GMT-800 2013	completed	masteruse	-- Find events in the 99.9 percentile in terms of all time gross sales. SELEC
43732	8.57s	Thu Feb 28 13:20:26 GMT-800 2013	completed	masteruse	COPY ANALYZE users
43985	7.93s	Thu Feb 28 13:26:13 GMT-800 2013	completed	masteruse	-- Find total sales on a given calendar date. SELECT sum(qtysold) FROM s
43922	7.73s	Thu Feb 28 13:24:11 GMT-800 2013	completed	masteruse	copy listing from 's3://awssampledb/ticket/listings_pipe.txt' CREDENTIALS
43818	7.43s	Thu Feb 28 13:22:12 GMT-800 2013	completed	masteruse	COPY ANALYZE category

- In the list of queries, select a query to find more information about it.

Amazon Redshift Getting Started Guide

Step 6: Find Additional Resources and Reset Your Environment

The query information appears in a new **Query** tab. The following example shows the details of a query you ran in a previous step.



Step 6: Find Additional Resources and Reset Your Environment

When you have completed this tutorial, you can go to other Amazon Redshift resources to learn more about the concepts introduced in this guide or you can reset your environment to the previous state. You might want to keep the sample cluster running if you intend to try tasks in other Amazon Redshift guides. However, remember that **you will continue to be charged for your cluster as long as it is running**. You should revoke access to the cluster and delete it when you no longer need it so that you stop incurring charges.

Where Do I Go From Here?

Additional Resources

We recommend that you continue to learn more about the concepts introduced in this guide with the following resources:

- [Amazon Redshift Management Overview](#): This topic provides an overview of Amazon Redshift.
- [Amazon Redshift Cluster Management Guide](#): This guide builds upon this *Amazon Redshift Getting Started* and provides in-depth information about the concepts and tasks for creating, managing, and monitoring clusters.
- [Amazon Redshift Database Developer Guide](#): This guide builds upon this *Amazon Redshift Getting Started* by providing in-depth information for database developers about designing, building, querying, and maintaining the databases that make up your data warehouse.

Resetting Your Environment

When you have completed this tutorial, you should reset your environment to the previous state by doing the following:

- Revoke access to the port and CIDR/IP address for which you authorized access:

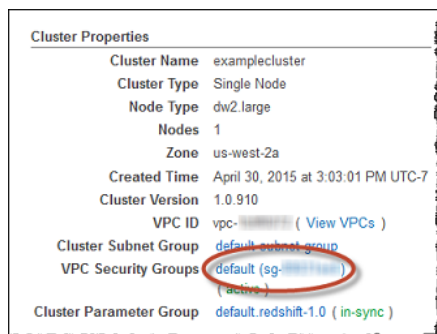
If you used the EC2-VPC platform to launch your cluster, perform the steps in [To Revoke Access from the VPC Security Group](#) (p. 18).

If you used the EC2-Classik platform to launch your cluster, perform the steps in [To Revoke Access from the Cluster Security Group \(p. 19\)](#).

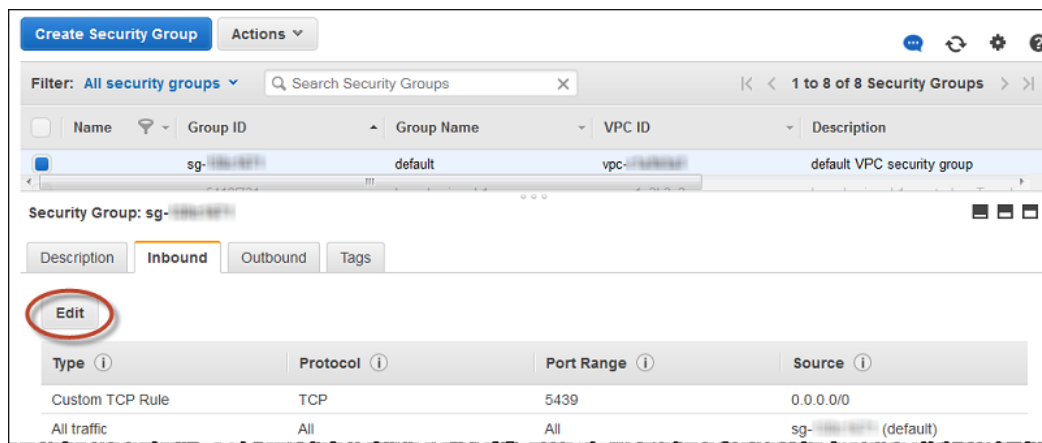
- Delete your sample cluster. **You will continue to incur charges for the Amazon Redshift service until you delete the cluster.** Perform the steps in [To Delete the Sample Cluster \(p. 19\)](#).

To Revoke Access from the VPC Security Group

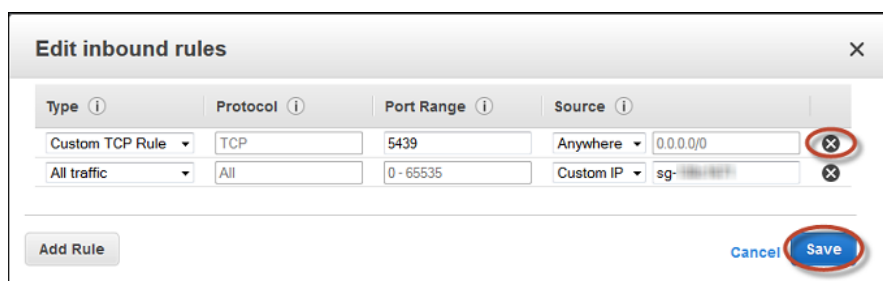
1. In the Amazon Redshift console, in the navigation pane, click **Clusters**.
2. Click **examplecluster** to open it, and make sure you are on the **Configuration** tab.
3. Under **Cluster Properties**, click **View VPC Security Groups**.



4. With the default security group selected, click the **Inbound** tab and then click **Edit**.

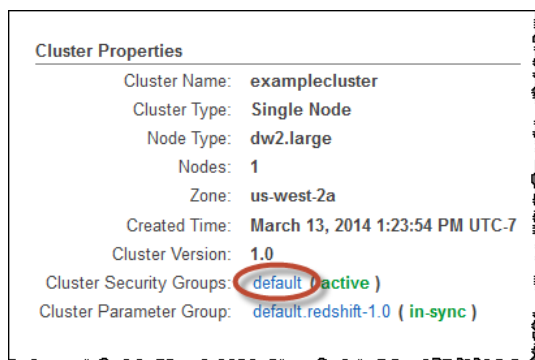


5. Delete the custom TCP/IP ingress rule that you created for your port and CIDR/IP address 0.0.0.0/0. Do not remove any other rules, such as the **All traffic** rule that was created for the security group by default. Click **Save**.

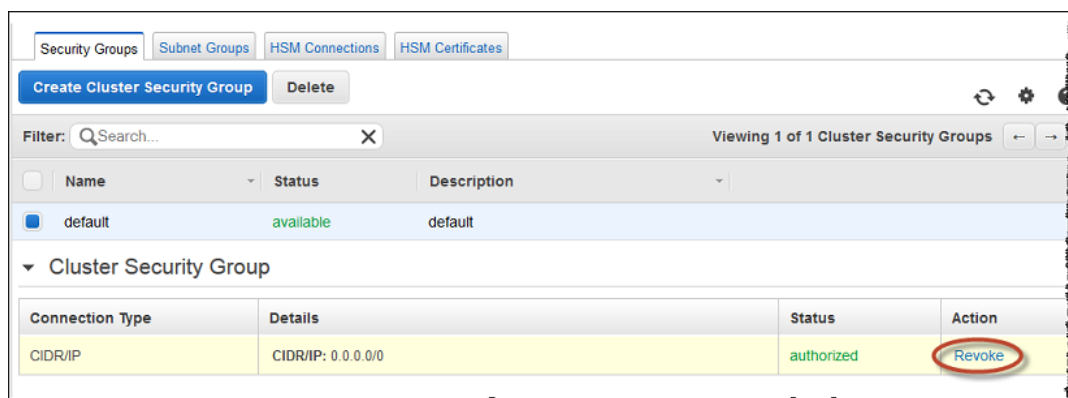


To Revoke Access from the Cluster Security Group

1. In the Amazon Redshift console, in the navigation pane, click **Clusters**.
2. Click examplecluster to open it, and make sure you are on the **Configuration** tab.
3. Under **Cluster Properties**, for **Cluster Security Groups**, click **default** to open the default security group.

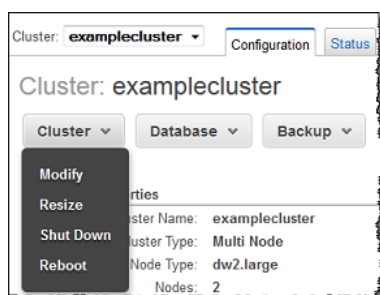


4. Under **Cluster Security Group**, locate the CIDR/IP ingress rule that you authorized earlier in the tutorial, and click **Revoke**.

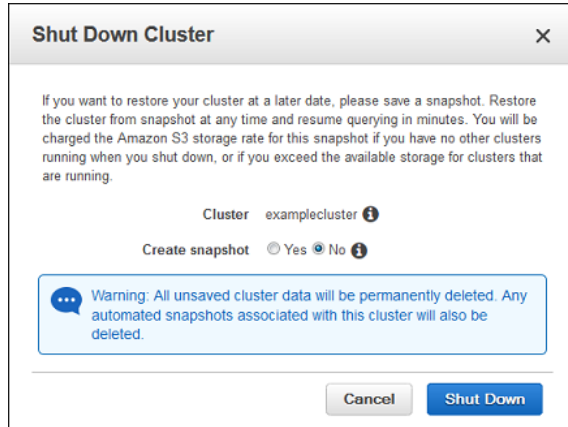


To Delete the Sample Cluster

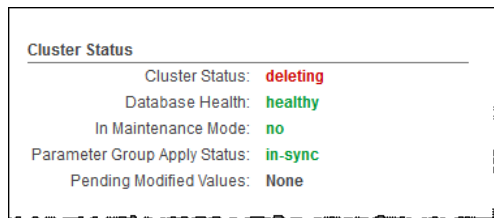
1. In the Amazon Redshift console, in the navigation pane, click **Clusters**.
2. Click examplecluster to open it, and make sure you are on the **Configuration** tab.
3. In the **Cluster** menu, click **Shut Down**.



4. In the **Shut Down Cluster** window, for **Create snapshot**, click **No** and then click **Shut Down**.



5. On the cluster details window, the **Cluster Status** will display that the cluster being deleted.



Document History

The following table describes the important changes since the last release of the *Amazon Redshift Getting Started Guide*.

Latest documentation update: April 30, 2015

Change	Description	Release Date
Documentation Update	Updated screenshots and procedure for configuring VPC security groups.	April 30, 2015
Documentation Update	Updated screenshots and procedures to match the current console.	November 12, 2014
Documentation Update	Moved loading data from Amazon S3 information into its own section and moved next steps section into the final step for better discoverability.	May 13, 2014
Documentation Update	Removed the Welcome page and incorporated the content into the main Getting Started page.	March 14, 2014
Documentation Update	This is a new release of the <i>Amazon Redshift Getting Started Guide</i> that addresses customer feedback and service updates.	March 14, 2014
New Guide	This is the first release of the <i>Amazon Redshift Getting Started Guide</i> .	February 14, 2013